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Poetry.

ALL ALONE MY BABY BOY.

All alone my baby boy!
Little wing-tum of joy!
Standing on thy thy feet,
Trembling, tottering, smiling sweet!

Chest thou wak, undid, undid,
On the parlor floor paraded?

Looking comical and queer,
Arms extended as in fear,
Infant pilgrim now begin;

Try thy skill and thou shall win;

There one little step is taken,

By it all thy form is shaken.

One more—swinging to and fro—
Lost your balance—down you go!

Up again, by stool or chair,

Take another venture fair;

Walking is a mighty matter,—

Make your little feet to clatter.

Done my darling come to me,

Laughing, clinging in your glee!

See, your father's beckoning arms

Wait to shield you from harm;

But you're started, tripping running,

Hands outstretched and steps so running!

My precious baby boy,

Father's pride and mother's joy;

Many charms in thee are found;

Many hopes in thee are bound;

Friends hands to thee are offered,

Friends prayers for the are offered,

All along my blessed child,

Now so smiling, sweet and mild,

Though with crowds along the way

Of life's opening, closing day;

Now must walk, thyself immortal,

Through the future's solemn portal.

Take no evil path, my boy;

Never let him all our joy;

Oh, may every step of thine

Guided by love divine!

Walk, alone, the path of duty—

Path of safety and of beauty.

Thou art faithful, feet at last;

When this earthly scene is past,

Shall within the heavenly gate,

Walk with highest joy, slate,

On the bank of life's pure river,

Bright with glories fading never!

Agriculture.

LOOK TO YOUR PEAR TREES!—Persons
cultivating dwarf pears, or other low trees,
or shrubbery or evergreens, must have an
eye to them—and a shovel, too, when
the great body of snow now lying on
the ground begins to thaw. It will settle
about the tender twigs during the day, and
freeze them at night, but the earth being
in the process of thawing and settling
will go on, will drag down the smaller
branches, and break them off where they
spit with the main stem. So it will be
with raspberry and blackberry canes, and
even currant and gooseberry bushes.

As soon therefore, as a thaw commences,
the snow should be carefully shovelled
away from the plants so as to relieve
the branches. In neglect of this, we have
known some of the finest young fruit trees
and shrubs of our gardens utterly ruined.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—The fol-
lowing has been found, after several years
experience, to constitute one of the best
manures for fruit trees, generally:—A mix-
ture of peat or swamp muck, with one half
to one quarter of its bulk of stable manure,
and about one-twentieth of leach ashes.—
These ingredients should lie in a heap to-
gether, for a few weeks, and then be
worked over. If for peach trees, soup suds
thrown over the heap will improve it; if
for cherry trees, which will not bear high
manuring, the proportion of peat or muck
should be larger, and with less of yard ma-
nure and ashes.

VEGETABLE MOULD.—Although it is not
indispensable in the compost-yard, it is of
eminent service; still it must be confessed
that a gardener with good loam, sandy heath
soil and old manure, can grow any plant
in existence well. Vegetable mould is of
various kinds, although what the gardeners
terms leaf mould is the most popular.—
But in truth, when in a highly decomposed
state, it signifies little, what this humus is
derived from: whether leaves of trees and
shrubs, decomposed weeds, or indeed any-
thing that has once been a growing vegeta-
ble, water-weed mosses excepted.

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.—A cor-
respondent of the Horticultural planted
trees in an orchard, in very good but rather
dry soil. All were planted with equal care,
but a third of them were mulched, on the
surface of the ground when planted covered
with six inches of litter. Those thus treat-
ed all lived; but fifteen of those not mulched
died in the hot, dry weather of midsummer.

THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—
The spirit of the Lord's Prayer is beauti-
ful. "That form of petition breathes a filial
spirit"—"Father."

A catholic spirit—"Our Father."

A heavenly spirit—"Who art in heaven."

A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be thy
name."

A missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom
come."

An obedient spirit—"Thy will be done
on earth."

A dependent spirit—"Give us this day
our daily bread."

A forgiving spirit—"And forgive us our
trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass
against us."

A cautious spirit—"Lead us not into tem-
ptation, but deliver us from evil."

A confidential and adoring spirit—"For
thine is the kingdom, and the power, and
the glory, for ever and ever, Amen."

Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF STATES.—
Maine was so called as early 1623, from
Maine, in France, of which Henrietta
Marie, Queen of England, was at that
time proprietress.

New Hampshire was the same name
given to the territory conveyed by the
Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason,
by patent, November 7th 1629, with re-
ference to the patentee, who was Governor
of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabi-
tants in their Declaration of Inde-
pendence, January 16th, 1777, from the
French, *ver mont*, the green mountains.

Massachusetts was so called from
Massachusetts bay, and that from the Massa-
chusetts tribe of Indians in the neighbor-
hood of Boston. The tribe is thought to
have derived its name from the Blue Hills
of Milford. "I had learnt," says Roger
Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so
called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island, was so called in 1664, in
reference to the Island of Rhodes in the
Mediterranean.

Connecticut was called from the Indian
name of its principal river, Connecticut
is a Mohecanneew word, signify long
river.

New York was so called in 1664, in
reference to the Duke of York and Albany
to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681,
after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from
Delaware bay, on which it lies, and which
received its name from Lord de la War,
who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of
Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in
his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30
1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after
Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England.

Carolina, was so called by the French,
in 1732, in honor of King Charles IX of
France.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in
honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from
the present preserved in the Museum of
the East India Company. Of all the mighty
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sion on the memory, none has so completely
perished as that of Assyria. More than
two thousand years have gone by, since the
two "great cities," renowned for their
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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1856.

Whilst we watch with pleasure the constant development of a taste for Art in Great Britain, as exhibited by the annual reports of its various societies for the diffusion of knowledge and the improvement of manufactures, we have to deplore the lack of a corresponding feeling for this really important branch of education in the United States. Notwithstanding the depression that must exist in England, owing to the war now going on in the East and the increased rate of taxes at home, a due share of attention is still paid to the growth of Art. In America we have but few schools where the old and the young can receive such instruction as will enable them to draw "the line of beauty and of grace;" but in many of the larger manufacturing towns of England, every facility is afforded those who are disposed to improve the opportunity, and if confirmation of this is needed, we have only to refer to the report of the department of Science and Art, which, in concert with the Committee on Education, has been greatly instrumental in the spread of a refined taste for the beautiful. According to this report ten hundred and forty-four teachers of public schools have received instruction in drawing at the local schools of Art, with a view to introducing it into their own schools; and twelve hundred and seventy masters, who are at various training colleges throughout the kingdom, have been examined for certificates in elementary drawing. And it goes on to say—

"Many of illustrating the course have been widely spread, and, in addition to the trade supply, 294 schools have obtained examples through the department, at an average cost of six guineas for each school. The local schools throughout the provinces have been attended by nearly 30,000 persons, and the Art Library at Marlborough House by nearly 3000. The exhibition of students' prize drawings in the provinces has been inspected by above 40,000 persons."

Here we have an example worthy of imitation, and it is to this end that our own Art Association has been formed. The object of that Association, if we rightly understand it, is to build up a School of Design, where all who are so disposed may have access to the best models, ancient and modern, and receive at the hands of competent teachers such instruction as will enable them ever after to express their ideas by means of chalk and crayons. Such a department should exist in every community, and drawing should be as essential a part of every school-teacher's qualifications as excellence in reading or writing. Not that we expect every teacher to be a good draughtsman, any more than we expect perfection in any other branch; but some considerable degree of proficiency is looked for in one department, so ought we to demand it in the other. Far better would it be, if a choice must necessarily be made, for a child to know something of form and how to express its just proportions, than the stultification of a little Greek and Latin; for if intended for nothing else of the profession, the dead languages will avail nothing; whereas a knowledge of drawing can be made available in any position in life. The child with naturally a correct eye and a fine appreciation of the beautiful, needs but a little guiding at the start to attain a high degree of excellence; the dull boy never got beyond the rudiments, but even this small insight into the mysteries of lines will be of real importance.

In this country we look upon drawing as a pretty accomplishment, that a young lady may aspire to as she does to proficiency in music. But the time expended by her over drawing, painting will not be wholly lost. The lesson, though of the lightest kind, will have some weight, for it will teach her that there is such a thing as Art, and in this there is gain. But the one who is ready to be benefited by a School of Design, is the actress. To him it is of the utmost importance that he should know how to delineate the form of whatever he is required to act, and who know not exactly how to express their ideas. Such cases have frequently come under our consideration, and when a friendly hand has stalked upon the weak-bones of the parts of a design that had been but hitherto concealed in the mind of the originator, the regret expressed that the same gift was not more generally bestowed, was equal to the pleasure of seeing the idea take something akin to a bodily shape.

The schools in England, to which reference is had above, pursue the way to just such results, and the improved state of the arts manufactures of that country bears witness to it. The step becomes a necessary one. Sheldish and Manchester saw the coming need of all the arts in manufactures—not that their own excellent fabrics were surpassed in quality, but their rivals gave a more beautiful form to every article brought into the market—Some of the leading London houses were questioned in regard to such unfortunate results, and the following are among the answers received. W. J. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Co., Pall Mall, says:

"There are many articles we are importing from France, which, were we in possession of designs, might be equally well manufactured here. I do not think a French article would sell without reference to a particular merit."

Another house thus gives its assent—

"I have been well acquainted with the manufacturers of this country for more than twenty years. I have found, generally, that we have been much superior to design countries in the general manufacture of articles in the art of design. The great mass of the commercial art country, not merely the lower and middle classes, but a greater portion of the upper classes, have not had their taste cultivated in proportion to their education."

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The schools in England, to which reference is had above, pursue the way to just such results, and the improved state of the arts manufactures of that country bears witness to it. The step becomes a necessary one. Sheldish and Manchester saw the coming need of all the arts in manufactures—not that their own excellent fabrics were surpassed in quality, but their rivals gave a more beautiful form to every article brought into the market—Some of the leading London houses were questioned in regard to such unfortunate results, and the following are among the answers received. W. J. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Co., Pall Mall, says:

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston Thursday noon. Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, 1st inst. She brings nottidings of the missing steamer *Pacific*.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, previously reported to have arrived at Glasgow from New York, passed on the 7th of February a quantity of ice, and saw upon it some broken cabin furniture with white handles, and a ladies work box, and it was suggested that this might have belonged to the *Pacific*.

But as the *Pacific* had no cabin or other furniture with white handles, the agents of the line are confident that the portions of the wreck here alluded to never belonged to that vessel.

The excitement in regard to the difficulty with America appeared to be wholly extinct.

Osman Pacha has resigned his command of the Ottoman Contingent and his resignation was accepted.

The CONFERENCE.—Three meetings of the Peace Conference have been held in Paris, but nothing of the proceedings had been suffered to transpire.

According to the London *Advertiser* a very grave hitch in the Conference has already occurred. It says:

Though the fifth point is the last of all, it had been agreed to take it first. It was accordingly on the second meeting of the Conference submitted for the consideration of the Plenipotentiaries. No sooner had it been formally laid on the table, than Count Orloff and Baron Brunow took objection to its being taken into consideration with a view to its being decided by the Conference. They proposed that it should be referred to a Congress of the representatives of all the crowned heads in Europe, and if so referred, they pledged themselves, in the name of the Czar, to abide by whatever decision that Congress might come to.

This new and unexpected phase in the Eastern question has produced consternation in Paris and caused a further fall in the French funds. It has also surprised and alarmed our own Government.

The opinion increases that immediately after peace is proclaimed a general European Congress will meet to readjust the balance of power.

Active preparations for a continuance of the war prevailed on all sides. An armistice until the end of March has been officially announced, and was made known to the Czarine armies. It is not to affect the existing blockade of Russian ports.

A Vienna letter asserts that Gortschakoff, Diplomatist, had stated that the Russian Government considers the convocation of a general European Congress, immediately after peace is signed, as the best means of settling all questions. France and Austria favor the idea, England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria, begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league of France, Austria, and Russia against England, is surmised as not an improbable incident of the future.

From the CRIMEA.—Orders have been forwarded to the allied Generals in the Crimea respecting the armistice.

It is said that Napoleon has intimated to the Generals and Admirals now in Paris, that they probably need not return to their commands. Leave of absence is now freely given to the officers in the Crimea.

The allies were about to destroy the sunken ships in Sebastopol harbor by dropping heavy shells to explode under water.

The health of the armies continues good. The Sultan's decree in favor of the Christians had been read in the presence of the Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

Three thousand Russians are employed day and night in constructing a triple row of piles right across the Gulf of Finland; it is twelve miles across and six miles from Cronstrad, with few openings; behind which is a steam fleet of eighteen ships, fourteen corvettes, and seventy gun-boats.

Great energy is manifested in Russia in advancing railways.

The relations between Russia and Persia increase in cordiality.

Great BRITAIN.—On the 27th, the Queen held a levee. Mr. Buchanan, and also the Brazilian, Peruvian, Mexican and Haythen ministers attended.

FRANCE.—Paris is extremely gay, with a continued round of festivities in honor of the diplomats assembled.

It is announced that if Napoleon's child be a son, the Emperor of Austria will be godfather by proxy, and the Pope will go personally to Paris to baptize it.

Washington's birthday was duly celebrated by the Americans in Paris.

SPAIN.—It is reported that Gen. Concha will be created Count or Marquis of Huelva.

SWEDEN.—Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea, including the valley of Malar.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.—Those who are troubled with a bad Cough, and wish to attend church without disturbing a whole congregation on the Sabbath, should make immediate use of Dr. Rogers' *Liverwort, Tar and Carduaceous*, which breaks up the most distressing Cough within a few hours' time. It is kept at all Drug Stores.

New Bedford Oil Market.

SPAIN.—Continues quiet with no sales.

WAHL.—Is in fair demand; the transactions since our last include sales of 175 bbls, at \$2 each, and 375 bbls. South Sea upon private terms. In Paris, have sales of 350 bbls. N. W. understood at \$2 per gallon.

WAHL.—Was in good demand during the week with a further advance in prices. The sales include 11,000 lbs. Arctic at 55cts, 16,000 do. do. 55cts, 20,300 do. Octolite, at 52cts, 11,000 do. 55cts, and 2,000 do. South Sea at 45cts. In Paris, the sales include 17,000 lbs. Arctic at 55cts, and 3,000 do. South Sea, at 42cts.

New York Grain Market.

The market for Wheat opened very buoyant; sales choice White Canada at \$2; ordinary do. \$1.80; White Michigan, \$1.80; and good Red Texas, \$1.90. The demand for Rye is active, and the market is at \$1.50 to 1.40 cents; bakers closing at \$1.17 to \$1.18. Barley was also advanced; sales at \$1.30. The Corn market opened better, sales closing at \$0.67 a cent for mixed Southern, 70 to 72 for mixed Western and Round White and Yellow, 70 to 71 for Yellow Southern, and 68 to 69 for White do. Oats continue dull, but prices are without further change.

Brighton Market. Thursday last.

At market 1100 lbs. Beef Cattle, No. Stores, 6 pairs Weighing Oxfords and Calves, 990 Sheep and Lambs, 72 Swine.

Prize Beef Cattle—Extra \$9.00. 1st quality \$7.25; 2d, \$8.00; 3d, \$7.50; ordinary \$6.00.

Hides—70 per lb. Tallow 74 & 86. Pots—\$1.57 a lb. 1. 2. Cal. Skins, 13s. Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—\$32. 35. 40. 45. 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$8. 9. 12. By lot, \$3.50. 4. 5. 6.

Swine—\$4.50; retail \$8. 9. 12.; fat hogs \$5.50.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH. 1856.

Slop Surplus, of this port, from New York to Providence, cargo of cotton, corn, &c. went ashore at Stonington during the westerly gale on Tuesday, and bisected. Part of her deck load of cotton washed ashore same night, and was saved. The remainder of the cargo, will probably be landed in a damaged state. At least would she lay easy, and it was thought she would get off.

The cargo of schooner *Luculus*, ashore at Block Island, was taken out and there is prospect of getting the vessel off.

Full Moon, 22nd day, 11th hour, 21 m. morn.

New Advertisements.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport.

RESPECTFULLY represents, DeLoey Young, Esq.—of and city of Newport, that he is an uncle of John James Kane, a minor of the age of five years, now residing with the Rt. Rev. George, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, State, William K. Kane, of the age of twenty years, and Dr. Lucy Kane, of the age of eighteen years, of Sing Sing in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, minor children of John James Kane and his wife, late of the City, County and State of New York, both deceased, and Oliver K. King, of the age of eighteen years, of said city of New York, minor son of Oliver K. and Anna C. King, both late of said city of New York, deceased. That the said minors are interested as heirs at law of the late Mrs. Helen Kane, deceased, of the town of Newport, deceased, in a tract of land situated in the said city of Newport, now in possession of Samuel Nicholson, Esq., of the city of New York; wherefore he prays your Honor to appoint some suitable person or persons to be guardians of the estate of said minors, situate in Rhode Island, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

DeLoey KANE.

Per attorney,

W. M. P. SHEFFIELD.

Newport, March 10, 1856.

At a Court of Probate of Newport, held on March 10, 1856.

AN APPLICATION is made in the words aforesaid to this court by DeLoey Young, Esq.—of and city of Newport, that he is an uncle of John James Kane, a minor of the age of five years, now residing with the Rt. Rev. George, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, State, William K. Kane, of the age of twenty years, and Dr. Lucy Kane, of the age of eighteen years, of Sing Sing in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, minor children of John James Kane and his wife, late of the City, County and State of New York, both deceased, and Oliver K. King, of the age of eighteen years, of said city of New York, minor son of Oliver K. and Anna C. King, both late of said city of New York, deceased. That the said minors are interested as heirs at law of the late Mrs. Helen Kane, deceased, of the town of Newport, deceased, in a tract of land situated in the said city of Newport, now in possession of Samuel Nicholson, Esq., of the city of New York; wherefore he prays your Honor to appoint some suitable person or persons to be guardians of the estate of said minors, situate in Rhode Island, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

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Miscellaneous.

BOOK AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will forward any book or publication at the retail price of postage. Any person, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the 83 Magazines, who in Harper's, Godey's, Putnam's, Grahams', Pratt's, Leslie's, Fashions, &c., will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid historical work of either Washington, Jackson, or, &c.; or, if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to two or three magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Much furnished to those who may wish.

Envelopes of every description and size in large and small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c., sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Land Portraits, Business Cards, &c. All sizes and subjects, and prices agreed to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send dimensions or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having sensible articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE,
60 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. R. WYMAN.
Nov 24—1854.

A. BININGER & CO., OF NEW YORK.

Having appointed NEWTON BROTHERS, of Newport, Agents for such articles as they import and deal in, we are now prepared to furnish from their friends and the public, our through these gentlemen, the following articles, which we trust will enable them to execute above with certainty and dispatch.

No effort will be spared to do full justice to all orders thus addressed to their care. They import and preserve under custom house lock, the Brandies of the most distinguished houses in France, as also importers of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines, and are always supplied with the finest qualities of Champagne, Malvoisie, Sherry, Port, Claret, Hock and Burgundy Wines; Liquors, Spirits, &c. Small Article, London Poster, Marmalade, Sopras, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves and Confections, being a complete assortment of choice and rare articles of luxury.

They invite the special attention of purchasers to examine their catalogue at the store of

NEWTON & OTHERS,

who will promptly attend to their wishes.
New York, April, 1854. [June 30.]

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most
favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is \$150,000, all
paid in and invested in Bank Stock
in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D.
Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins
Beneventi, Kelly, George S. Rathbone, Caleb
Tobey, T. D. Bowen, Allen O. Peck, Samuel
Tobey, James R. Rhodes, Walker Humphrey,
B. Allen, Jr., F. R. Peck, President.

WALTER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
Persons wanting information concerning
said Company, will please apply at
OFFICE, WHAT CHEW BUILDING, PROVIDENCE
OR GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.
Newport, July 3, 1852.

J. H. Chappell,
HARNESS MAKER & TRIMMER.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the
public in general, that he has opened the store No. 18 Farewell, corner
Marlborough Sts., where he will keep constantly
on hand, and make to order, of the best material
and workmanship, all kinds of light and heavy
Harness.

J. C. having had a practical experience in
some of the principal cities of Rhode Island
and Massachusetts, feels confident that he will
be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may
have him as a client. Repairing done with
neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Persons can rely on the promptness of
his establishment.

—March 8, 1854.—By.

—TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little pruning child—how many have lost a wife, a husband, a son, a daughter, a parent, a child, a relative, a friend, a slave to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these gentle hints.

2. A. WILLIAMS,

FAIRBANKS'
CALCULATED
SCALES,
of every variety.

34 Kilby Street, — Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Diamond, Hay, and Coal Scales and every part of the country.

BURDICK & STEVENS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS
Corner of Farewell and Marlborough Streets,
Newport, R. I.

ALL orders received for CARRIAGES
of various styles. Light Buggies with and
without top. Chaises of the latest styles. Top
and Express Boxes, Drawers, &c., as also
various kinds of seats for all others. Prices
from \$100 to \$500.

Repairing done with neatness and
dispatch.

W. B. SPOONER & SON,
Oil and Candle Manufacturers,
THAMES ST., BRISTOL.

N. B. Particular attention paid to manufacturing Pure Sperm Oil expressly for
machinery.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1854.—By.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
Boot & Shoe Maker,

NO. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

W. B.—Repairing done with neatness and
dispatch.

THOMAS B. BURDICK,
Sept 18—1854.—ACHILLE STEVENS,

LUMBER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the
stock and leased the wharf of the wall
house stand for the past forty years.

HAMMETT'S LUMBER YARD.

would take this method of informing the public
that it will be continued under the same name,
and continuing the inviolate and just practice
of the establishment, to all others, and that
materials of kindly nature kept on hand
to call, securing such that no
will be spared to accommodate, and on the other,
as at any other establishment.

ALBERT & JOHN R. HAMMETT.

July 15, 1854.—By.

BAY BUM.

FROM the celebrated manufacturer of Widow
Leverett & Son, just received by
HENRY TISDALE.

Boots & Shoes.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing
under the firm of Clark Burdick & Co. was
the day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons
having unexecuted accounts with said firm will
please to present the same to Clark Burdick,
who is fully authorized to receive the same.

CLARK BURDICK.

Dec 30.

C. H. BURDICK.

Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished
his stock of fashionable Boots and Shoes,
hopes to call the attention of his
friends and the public to the various articles in
his line adapted to fall and winter wear, consisting
of heavy Boots, Bummers, of different kinds
and make. Shoes of all qualities and sizes, and
a general assortment of goods of the most desirable
kinds, all of which are offered at the lowest
possible prices.

JOHN N. POTTER.

DEALER IN

REVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES,
TEAS, FRUIT, &c.

and No. 88 ThAMES STREET, opposite Calvert
Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to
our warehouse.

Jan. 1.

W. D. DOUGLES LAKE,
Sheriff of the County of Newport, and
Notary Public.

Office in the State House, Residence No. 4
Broad street.

June 9—1854.

EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG MEN, who wish to make your
time, our Agents are making a
few openings in the
Establishments of
the best firms, to be filled by
those who have
the best qualifications.

Address to Mr. Clark Burdick, in the late firm of Clark
Burdick & Co. will continue the business of the old stand, No. 278
Thames street.

Dec 30.

C. H. BURDICK.

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Jan. 1.

W. D. DOUGLES LAKE.

Sheriff of the County of Newport, and
Notary Public.

Office in the State House, Residence No. 4
Broad street.

June 9—12—1854.

EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG MEN, who wish to make your
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Jan. 1.

W. D. DOUGLES LAKE.

Sheriff of the County of Newport, and
Notary Public.

Office in the State House, Residence No. 4
Broad street.

June 9—13—1854.

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Goods of any description forwarded to
our warehouse.

Jan. 1.

W. D. DOUGLES LAKE.

Sheriff of the County of Newport, and
Notary Public.

Office in the State House, Residence No. 4
Broad street.

June 9—14—1854.

EMPLOYMENT.

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